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SEP 15 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[WFO 111]

## PART 1470—FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

## REFRIGERATED FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage of refrigerated storage facilities for the freezing and storage of perishable foods. The following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the National defense, and is issued in lieu of and for the purpose of replacing War Food Orders No. 70 and No. 90.

**§ 1470.5 Restrictions on use of refrigerated storage facilities**—(a) **Definitions.** When used in this order, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and includes the United States, or any agency thereof, any State or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any other governmental agency thereof.

(2) "Refrigerated storage facility" means any artificially-cooled storage space of 10,000 cubic feet or more gross volume, but shall not include:

(i) That portion of such storage space occupied by individual lockers having a capacity of less than 25 cubic feet each;

(ii) Working space;

(iii) Storage space operated as a part of the business of an established food wholesaler or retailer, or of a hotel or other establishment where persons are housed or fed.

Where any part of the artificially-cooled storage space contained in a single building is leased, such leased space shall be included in determining whether the warehouse is a refrigerated storage facility within the meaning of this definition, and the lessor of such space shall be deemed to be the person operating such refrigerated storage facility.

(3) "Working space" means space which is never used for storage in any form, and not including space which at any time during the year is used for general storage or for storage of the producer's product after it is ready for the market (except as otherwise herein excluded).

(4) "Food Wholesaler" means a person, the larger volume of whose food business is the purchase and resale of food products:

(i) Without materially changing their form or quality for distribution to retail outlets or to commercial, industrial, or institutional users, and

(ii) held by him in artificially-cooled storage space for periods not in excess of thirty (30) days.

## WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WFO 111

AUG. 31, 1944

(5) "Freezer space" means any space in a refrigerated storage facility which can be maintained at a temperature of 29 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower.

(6) "Restricted commodity" means any commodity designated by the Director not to be placed in a refrigerated storage facility.

(7) "Excluded commodity" means any commodity designated by the Director not to be placed in freezer space.

(8) "Limited-storage commodity" means any commodity designated by the Director which may be placed in freezer space, but not held there for a longer period of time than provided by this Order.

(9) "Ceiling inventory commodity" means any commodity or group of commodities designated by the Director which may not be stored in a refrigerated storage facility in any greater total quantity than designated by the Director.

(10) "Government agency" means (i) the Armed Services of the United States (excluding for the purpose of this order United States Army Post Exchanges, United States Navy Ships' Service Departments, and United States Marine Corps Post Exchanges); (ii) the War Food Administration (including, but not being restricted to, any corporate agency thereof); (iii) the War Shipping Administration; (iv) the Veterans' Administration; and (v) any other agency designated by the War Food Administrator.

(11) "Storage month" means the period during which the monthly rate charged for the storage of each item or lot of commodities in storage is applicable. If an item or lot of commodities is stored on any basis other than monthly, the term "storage month" with respect to such item or lot of commodities shall mean the calendar month.

(12) "Director" means the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

(13) "Order Administrator" means the person designated by the Director to serve as Order Administrator pursuant to the provisions hereof.

(14) "Deputy Order Administrator" means the person designated by the Director to serve as Deputy Order Administrator pursuant to the provisions hereof.

(b) **Restrictions.** No person shall, after the effective date of this order, unless specifically authorized by the Director:

(1) Receive in storage or cause to be stored in a refrigerated storage facility, restricted commodities.

(2) Cause to be retained in storage in a refrigerated storage facility, restricted commodities.

(3) Hold, for a period in excess of seventy-two (72) hours from the time the reservation is made, storage space reserved by any person in a refrigerated

storage facility, unless the person operating such facility is furnished with car numbers or copies of the bills of lading covering commodities which have been shipped to such facility by common carrier, or, when means of transportation other than common carrier are used, other adequate evidence that the commodities to be stored have been shipped or are otherwise enroute to such facility: *Provided*, That space may be held for the account of a Government agency for a period not to exceed seven (7) days from the date the reservation is made: *Provided, further*, That this paragraph (b) (3) shall not apply to the reservation of storage space for fruits and vegetables packed in the field and moving to the first refrigerated storage facility.

(4) Receive in freezer space or cause to be received therein excluded commodities for freezing or storage.

(5) Cause to be retained in freezer space, excluded commodities.

(6) Cause to be retained in freezer space for a period in excess of ten (10) days, limited storage commodities.

(7) Receive in storage in freezer space, or cause to be received therein, limited storage commodities which have previously been held in freezer space for a period of ten (10) days or more.

(c) **Restrictions as to length of storage.** No person shall, unless specifically authorized by the Director, cause to be stored or retained in storage in a refrigerated storage facility or facilities, any commodity for a period or periods in excess of a total of ten (10) months, nor shall any person receive in such facility any commodity which has been stored in a refrigerated storage facility or facilities for a period or periods in excess of a total of ten (10) months: *Provided*, That this paragraph (c) shall not apply to the storage in a refrigerated storage facility by or for the account of a Government agency.

(d) **Restrictions as to ceiling inventories.** No person operating a refrigerated storage facility shall, after September 15, 1944, unless specifically authorized by the Director, receive or retain in storage in such facility, ceiling inventory commodities in any greater total quantity than shall be designated by the Director.

(e) **Policy.** It is hereby declared to be the policy of the War Food Administration that, so far as feasible, in adjusting his operations to comply with the limitation prescribed in paragraph (d), the person operating such facility shall give consideration to space occupied by such ceiling inventory commodities for the account of each person for whose account such commodities were stored in such facility during the preceding calendar year, to the end that an equitable division of available space may be made.

(f) *Exemption periods.* Such time for initial compliance with any provision or requirement of this Order, or any amendment thereof, or of any Order issued by the Director, shall be allowed as the Director may designate: *Provided*, That all persons shall comply immediately with any provision or requirement as to which no such allowance of time for initial compliance shall be designated by the Director.

(g) *Permits.* Upon application made to the Order Administrator, permits for the storage of commodities otherwise restricted, excluded, limited as to storage or subject to a ceiling inventory under this order may be issued. The Order Administrator may issue such permits consistent with the authority delegated to the Order Administrator by the Director, and when the issuing of such permits would be compatible with the purposes of this Order. Permits heretofore issued under War Food Orders No. 70 and No. 90 shall remain in effect until the expiration date stated in each such permit unless they shall be sooner terminated by the Order Administrator.

(h) *Contracts.* The restrictions of this order shall be observed without regard to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into, or any rights accrued, or payments made thereunder.

(i) *Audits and inspections.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises of, or commodities held in storage by, any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(j) *Records and reports.* (1) The Director shall be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such reports and the keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order. (2) Every person operating a refrigerated storage facility shall, for at least one year (or for such period of time as the Director may designate), maintain an accurate record of

War Food Administration,  
Summary to WFO-111.

With total occupancy of the Nation's cold storage warehouses at the highest level in history, WFA today took further steps to insure availability of sufficient freezer space to handle the products most essential to the war.

This action limits the total quantity of frozen fruits and vegetables that may be stored in any warehouse to the quantity stored on October 1, 1943. It also prohibits the storage of any product in lots smaller than 300 pounds in freezer space in any warehouse, and restricts the storage of frozen poultry in barrels and baskets. These three provisions are aimed at providing sufficient freezer space to handle meat needed by our armed forces.

The new cold storage order, WFO 111 supersedes former War Food Orders 70 and 90, and includes substantially all of the provisions of these orders as well as the new restriction measure.

transactions in regard to storage in such facility.

(k) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the Order Administrator. Such petition shall be addressed to Order Administrator, WFO 111, Marketing Facilities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Petition for such relief shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Order Administrator may take any action with reference to such petition which is consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Director. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Order Administrator on the petition, he shall obtain, by requesting the Order Administrator therefor, a review of such action by the Director. The Director may, after said review, take such action as he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final. The provisions of this paragraph (k) shall not be construed to deprive the Director of authority to consider originally any petition for relief from hardship submitted in accordance therewith. The Director may consider any such petition and take such action with reference thereto that he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final.

(l) *Notification.* Every person operating a refrigerated storage facility shall:

(1) Within forty-eight (48) hours after the storage of any commodities within such facility shall be in violation of any provision of this order, notify in writing of this fact the person for whose account commodities are stored, and shall request him to remove such commodities immediately from storage.

(2) Not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of expiration with respect to any commodities of the ten (10) month period of storage permitted by paragraph (c), notify in writing the person for whose account such commodities are stored that he is required by this order to remove his commodities at the

end of ten (10) months total storage in refrigerated storage facilities.

(m) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving or using facilities subject to priority or allocation control pursuant to this order. In addition, any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(n) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administrator, in so far as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order.

(o) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise provided herein or in instructions issued by the Director, be addressed to the Order Administrator, WFO 111, Marketing Facilities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

(p) *Territorial extent.* This order shall apply only to the forty-eight (48) states of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

(q) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., September 2, 1944.

**NOTE:** All record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 31st day of August 1944.

ASHLEY SELLERS,  
Assistant War Food Administrator.

In explaining this move WFA officials stated that the ceiling on stocks of frozen fruits and vegetables was made necessary by the tremendous growth of the frozen food industry which has led to the use of a disproportionate share of freezer space for these commodities. The new order will not cut back the holdings of these commodities but will prevent any further increase until the acute shortage of storage space is passed. Freezer space is so scarce that a further increase cannot be permitted at this time.

Officials pointed out that while there has been an expansion of 48 million cubic feet in warehouse capacity since 1941, it has not kept pace with the increased demand for space. A year ago all products not requiring refrigeration were banned from the cold storage houses, and regulations on the length of time all products may remain in storage have been in effect since spring.

Storage of small lots is extremely wasteful of public warehouse space, officials said, because each lot must be piled

separately. The prohibition against storing lots of less than 300 pounds will stop this wasteful practice without harmful effect since owners of small lots can use them or store them in their own private refrigerators or in frozen food locker plants which are not covered by the order. This should help offset a great increase since the beginning of the war in the storing of small lots of food some of which apparently has been due to hoarding. The restrictions against storing frozen poultry in barrels and baskets is likewise designed to prevent wasteful use of space because round containers require 50 percent more space than would be used in storing the same quantity of poultry in boxes.

It is hoped that these further restrictions on freezer space together with the rigid enforcement of the order limiting to 10 months the time any commodity may remain in storage will free sufficient space to handle the meat that must be frozen for overseas shipment.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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## WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WFO 111

PARTIAL SUSPENSION  
JUNE 28, 1945

[WFO 111, Partial Suspension]

## PART 1470—FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

## PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF RESTRICTIONS ON REFRIGERATED FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

War Food Order No. 111 (9 F.R. 10761), issued on August 31, 1944, is hereby partially suspended as follows:

1. The restrictions contained in § 1470.5 (b) (1), (b) (2), (b) (6), and (b) (7), and § 1470.5 (d) are hereby suspended, for the following states only and with the exceptions indicated below, for a period of ninety days from the effective date of this order; *Provided*, That the Director may, on or before August 15, 1945, reduce the period of suspension to 60 days from the effective date of this order:

Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Colorado (except within the corporate limits of Denver, Colorado).

Illinois (except within the corporate limits of National City, Illinois).

Missouri (except within the corporate limits of St. Louis, Missouri).

Tennessee (except within the corporate limits of Memphis, Tennessee).

2. The above numbered restrictions are to remain in full force and effect in the specified excepted localities and in all states other than those specified above, and all other provisions in War Food Order No. 111 are to remain in full force and effect in every state and locality.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., June 30, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 111 prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 111 in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with regard to any such violation, right, liability or appeal. (E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 28th day of June 1945.

ASHLEY SELLERS,  
Assistant War Food Administrator.

War Food Administration,  
Summary to WFO-111 Partial Suspension.

The War Food Administration announced today that because of the decline in occupancy of cold storage warehouses in the central part of the country, some of the restrictions on three categories of commodities covered by War Food Order 111, have been suspended for 90 days in 25 states, effective June 30, 1945.

Restricted, limited-storage and ceiling inventory items may be stored without permit in the area affected for 90 days from the date of the order, unless the

suspension period is reduced to 60 days by an announcement prior to August 15, 1945.

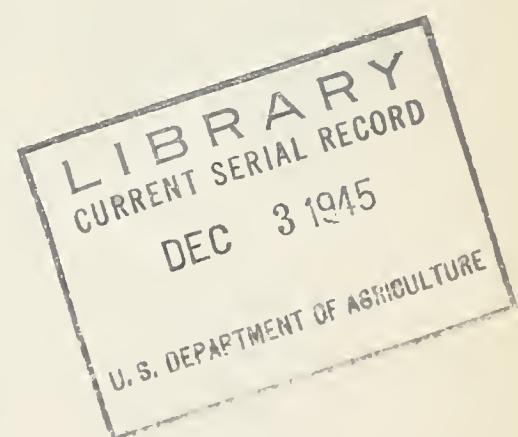
Commodities heretofore restricted which may now move into storage without authorization are cereals, beer, canned condensed milk, canned fish, canned fruits and vegetables, canned cheese, Carter's spread, dried skim milk, dried whole milk, evaporated milk, nuts in the shell, sterile canned meats, certain packing house products which have been limited to 10 days' storage and frozen fruits and vegetables.

All other provisions of WFO 111 remain unchanged in the 25 specified states and no part of the order is sus-

pended in any of the other states which are for the most part, coastal states with shipping ports.

The States in which the suspension operates are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona.

However, the suspension is not effective in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., National City, Ill., Denver, Colo., and Memphis, Tenn., which are located in the States affected by the suspension.





[WFO 111]

## PART 1470—FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

## PARTIAL SUSPENSION

Paragraphs (d) and (e) of War Food Order No. 111 (§ 1470.5) (9 F. R. 10761) are hereby suspended until further order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., September 21, 1946. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 111, all provisions of said order shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E. O. 9280, 7 F. R. 10179; E. O. 9577, 10 F. R. 8087)

Issued this 19th day of September 1946.

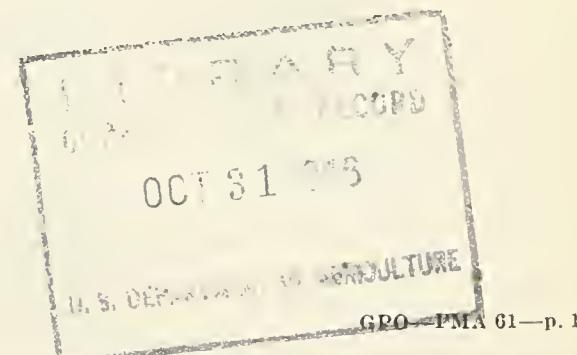
[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
SUMMARY TO WFO 111. PARTIAL SUSPENSION

The provisions of War Food Order 111 which placed a ceiling on inventories of frozen foods in storage were suspended today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Other provisions of the order, such as the 10-month-limit on refrigerated holdings, exclusion from storage of foods not needing refrigeration, limits on reservation of space, and restrictions on storage of offal items in freezers, remain in effect.

Before today's change, WFO 111 required that except by special permit frozen food inventories be restricted to the amount of frozen fruits and vegetables and packaged frozen fish which were in storage on October 1, 1943. The purpose of this provision was to reserve refrigerated space for meat needed by the armed forces. This need for meat is now much less. Also, quick-freezing of foods has expanded rapidly, and created greater need for freezer storage, making ceiling inventories of frozen food in storage no longer practicable.

The freezer storage situation remains tight, however, and continued enforcement of other WFO 111 provisions, such as the 10-month-limit on cold storage, is necessary in order to provide freezing facilities for the new food crops.



frozen crabmeat and shrimp.

5. Canned fruits and vegetables except citrus concentrates.
6. Canned processed cheese.
7. Carter's spread.
8. Dried skim milk.
9. Dried whole milk in gas filled hermetically sealed containers.
10. Evaporated milk.
11. Peanuts in the shell.
12. Poultry packed in barrels or in baskets.
13. Sterile canned meats.
14. Nuts in the shell (other than peanuts) when stored in the following cities or within 20 miles of the corporate limits thereof:
  - Baltimore, Maryland.
  - Boston, Massachusetts.
  - Buffalo, New York.
  - Chicago, Illinois.
  - Cincinnati, Ohio.
  - Cleveland, Ohio.
  - Dallas, Texas.
  - Detroit, Michigan.
  - Ft. Worth, Texas.
  - Jersey City, New Jersey.
  - Kansas City, Kansas.
  - Kansas City, Missouri.
  - Los Angeles, California.
  - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
  - Minneapolis, Minnesota.
  - Newark, New Jersey.
  - New York City, New York.
  - Norfolk, Virginia.
  - Omaha, Nebraska.
  - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
  - Portland, Oregon.
  - St. Louis, Missouri.
  - St. Paul, Minnesota.
  - San Francisco, California.
  - Seattle, Washington.
  - Spokane, Washington.

16. Veal tails and ox tails.

(e) *Designation of ceiling inventory commodities.* The following are designated as ceiling inventory commodities:

1. Frozen vegetables and frozen fruits (including frozen berries).
2. Packaged frozen fish.

(f) *Designation of maximum total quantity of ceiling inventory commodities.* The total quantity of ceiling inventory commodities lawfully held in each refrigerated storage facility on October 1, 1943, shall be the maximum total quantity which may be received or retained in such storage after September 15, 1944.

(g) *Exemption periods.* (1) A period of sixty (60) days after the effective date of this order shall be allowed in which to remove any commodity designated in item 12 of the list in paragraph (b) hereof now held in storage in any refrigerated storage facility.

(2) A period of fifteen (15) days after the effective date of this order shall be allowed in which to remove any commodity designated in item 10 of the list in paragraph (c) hereof now held in storage in freezer space.

(3) A period of thirty (30) days after the effective date of this order shall be allowed in which to remove any ceiling inventory commodities in excess of the maximum total quantity designated in

age facility for a period of ten (10) months or longer, the quantity in pounds of each commodity and the name of the owner thereof, designating which items are so stored by authority of a permit issued by the Order Administrator and which items are stored in violation of War Food Order No. 111. This list shall include such commodities which are so stored by or for the account of a Government agency.

(4) On Form FDA 216, within six (6) working days after the first day of each month following the effective date hereof, the quantity of each commodity as designated thereon, held in such refrigerated storage facility as of the first day of each month.

(5) On Form 111-1, not later than September 15, 1944, the quantity of each ceiling inventory commodity as designated thereon, held in such refrigerated storage facility on October 1, 1943: *Provided*, That the reports required by this paragraph (5) need not be made if such information has been previously reported on Form FDA 216.

(6) In writing, within ten (10) days, not including Sundays, after giving notice of the storage of commodities considered in violation of any provision of War Food Order No. 111 to the person for whose account such commodities are stored, if such person so notified fails or refuses to remove such commodities. This report of failure or refusal to remove such commodities shall include the following information:

- (i) The quantity of each commodity so stored;
- (ii) The name of the owner thereof;
- (iii) The date on which the current storage month of each such commodity expires; and
- (iv) The provision of War Food Order No. 111, of which such storage is considered a violation: *Provided*, That the reports required by this paragraph (6)

need not be made with respect to violations which are required to be reported by paragraph (3) hereof.

(i) This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., September 2, 1944.

**NOTE:** All reporting requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau

of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 111)

Issued this 31st day of August 1944.

LEE MARSHALL,  
Director of Distribution.

War Food Administration,  
Summary to WFO-111.

With total occupancy of the Nation's cold storage warehouses at the highest level in history, WFA today took further steps to insure availability of sufficient freezer space to handle the products most essential to the war.

This action limits the total quantity of frozen fruits and vegetables that may be stored in any warehouse to the quantity stored on October 1, 1943. It also prohibits the storage of any product in lots smaller than 300 pounds in freezer space in any warehouse, and restricts the storage of frozen poultry in barrels and baskets. These three provisions are aimed at providing sufficient freezer space to handle meat needed by our armed forces.

The new cold storage order, WFO 111 supersedes former War Food Orders 70 and 90, and includes substantially all of the provisions of these orders as well as the new restriction measure.

In explaining this move WFA officials stated that the ceiling on stocks of frozen fruits and vegetables was made necessary by the tremendous growth of the frozen food industry which has led to the use of a disproportionate share of freezer space for these commodities. The new order will not cut back the holdings of these commodities but will prevent any further increase until the acute shortage of storage space is passed. Freezer space is so scarce that a further increase cannot be permitted at this time.

Officials pointed out that while there has been an expansion of 48 million cubic feet in warehouse capacity since 1941, it has not kept pace with the increased demand for space. A year ago all products not requiring refrigeration were banned from the cold storage houses, and regulations on the length of time all products may remain in storage have been in effect since spring.

Storage of small lots is extremely wasteful of public warehouse space, officials said, because each lot must be piled

separately. The prohibition against storing lots of less than 300 pounds will stop this wasteful practice without harmful effect since owners of small lots can use them or store them in their own private refrigerators or in frozen food locker plants which are not covered by the order. This should help offset a great increase since the beginning of the war in the storing of small lots of food some of which apparently has been due to hoarding. The restrictions against storing frozen poultry in barrels and baskets is likewise designed to prevent wasteful use of space because round containers require 50 percent more space than would be used in storing the same quantity of poultry in boxes.

It is hoped that these further restrictions on freezer space together with the rigid enforcement of the order limiting to 10 months the time any commodity may remain in storage will free sufficient space to handle the meat that must be frozen for overseas shipment.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of  
Postage, \$300

GPO—WFA 122—p. 2

F733F  
Reserve

WFO 111-1

AMDT. 1

SEPT. 9, 1944

[WFO 111-1, Amdt. 1]

PART 1470—FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

DESIGNATION OF RESTRICTED, EXCLUDED, LIMITED-STORAGE, AND CEILING INVENTORY COMMODITIES AND REQUIREMENT OF REPORTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by War Food Order No. 111, issued August 31, 1944 (9 F.R. 10761), and to effectuate the purposes of such order, War Food Order No. 111-1, issued August 31, 1944 (9 F.R. 10762), is amended as follows:

1. By deleting § 1470.6 (b) (12) thereof and substituting therefor the following provision:

(12) Dried and evaporated fruits during the period commencing at 12:01, a.m., e. w. t., September 30, 1944, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., January 1, 1945, when stored within the District of Columbia or within the following states:

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

2. By deleting § 1470.6 (g) (1) thereof.
3. By amending § 1470.6 (h) (1) thereof to read as follows:

On Form 111-1, within fifteen (15) days after the effective date of this or-

der, the total quantity in pounds now held in freezer space in such facility of all commodities designated in item (10) of the list of paragraph (c) hereof.

NOTE: All reporting requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO 111, 9 F.R. 10761)

Issued this 9th day of September 1944.

LEE MARSHALL,  
Director of Distribution.

War Food Administration,  
Summary to WFO-111-1, Amendment 1.

In an effort to free cold storage space for the apple and pear crop, to be harvested this season the War Food Administration has prohibited the storage of dried and evaporated fruit in refrigerated warehouses between September 30 and December 31, in those States where space is needed for apples and pears.

This action was taken through an amendment to WFO 111.1, the cold

storage order made effective recently. On August 1, dried fruits occupied enough space in cold storage houses to hold 1,800,000 bushels of apples.

States affected by the amendment are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, D. C., Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Washington, Oregon, and California.

WFA officials said that refrigerated

space is not necessary for the protection of dried fruits in these States during the fall and winter months, but that it is needed to protect apples and pears. This action is similar to previous steps taken to utilize cold storage space so as to protect the greatest possible quantity of perishable food.

The amendment also removes restrictions against the storage of poultry in barrels and baskets. This action was necessary because of the difficulty of getting prompt delivery of boxes.

GPO—WFA 134—p. 1

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage, \$300

